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POLITICAL.

[From the Boston Morning Post.]

Chapter from the Whig Chronicles.

1. In the beginning were the Old Tories. And they were slaves, and refused to be free, saying we desire to have a king to be our master.

2. And it came to pass, that afterwards there arose in the land a tribe from amongst the free which also hankered after the flesh pots of Egypt, and desired a king; and the same were called Federalists.

3. And the Federalists said unto the old Tories, Let us join ourselves together, and be friends. Now this pleased the old Tories mightily, and they said, So be it.

4. So the old Tories and Federalists were joined together in one band. And their chief men said, Now we be strong; therefore, let us bring all this people into bondage, and let us make a king who shall do whatsoever pleaseth him, and all that his heart shall desire.

5. Howbeit, they would not that he should be called king at first, lest the rest of the people should murmur. But they said, We will day by day increase his power mightily; and when he shall be strong, and have many horsemen and footmen, then will we anoint him to be king, and make him the master of this people all his life, and his sons after him.

6. And the old Tories and Federalists were the same that be now called Whigs, they and their children.

7. And it came to pass in those days, that these Whigs said amongst themselves, Let us now choose a master and a prince to rule over us. And they arose, and made unto themselves a prince, and called his name Adams.

8. And they bowed down, and did obeisance before him and cried, Great is Adams of the Federalists.

9. But Adams, being in honor, did not abide, but was tempted of the old serpent, and fell. Alas, Alexander the lawyer, and Timothy the scribe did him much evil, and the people were displeased with him and rewarded him according to his works, and took the sceptre from him.

10. And it came to pass, also, that Aaron, which was surnamed Burr, rose up and slew Alexander the lawyer, for he had sinned and gone after vile women.

11. Then arose in the land another man, which was called Adams, and his fame was spread abroad. And the whigs said, Let us make this second Adams king.

12. And they made him ruler over the people. But he followed in the way of his father, the first Adams, and displeased the people, they said, we will not have this man rule over us. So they rebelled against him.

13. Then the Whigs being sorely discomfited, were greatly amazed, and said one unto another, What shall we do? And they mourned greatly for many days, and would not be comforted.

14. And it came to pass, that after a season they arose, and washed their faces, and gathered themselves together, and said, Let us make unto ourselves an image of Clay, and fall down and worship it, and say unto it, Be thou our god.

15. And they made an image of Clay, as they said, which is the old Harry; they kneeled down before it, and said, Deliver us out of the hands of Andrew, O image of Clay.

16. Now Andrew was a mighty and a good man, and the ruler of the land; and he would not let the wicked do wickedly; therefore were they wroth with him.

17. But the Whigs could not prevail; and the abominable image which they had set up, and which was no god, was not able to deliver them.

18. And the people waxed wroth; and they said to the sons of Belial, which be the whigs, We will not have false gods in the lands, to lead us and our wives and children astray, and to bring evil upon our land.

19. So the people rose in their fury, and they brake the image of Clay in pieces, which was the Old Harry and Satair; and they scattered the dust thereof to the four winds of heaven.

20. Then the priests of the image were forth with gathered together, and they said, Let us now make another image of Clay, and let us covenant with Old Nick to help us; for we did err, in that we did not offer sacrifice to him, and did not sell our souls to him for mammon.

21. Now this saying pleased the Whigs, and they made a covenant with Old Nick, and sold their souls to him for money. And they said, with this money we shall prevail.

22. So they made again an image of Clay, and fell down and worshipped it. And they gave much money to the people, saying, Do ye also bow down before this our God.

23. But the people said, Nay! God forbid that we should do this wicked thing. And the people again brake the accursed image of Clay in pieces and scatter the dust thereof to the four

winds of heaven; and Old Nick could not deliver it out of their hands.

24. Then all the Whigs rose up, and rent their clothes, and wept aloud. And they mourned in sack cloth and ashes seven days. And the mourning of the Whigs was ended.

25. Now there was one Daniel in the land of the north, and his father was a tiller of the ground. And this Daniel became famous, and his name was noised abroad. And he said unto the Whigs of the North, Give me money. And they gave him money, even as he desired, a very great sum.

26. And these men said, Let us make this Daniel our king. And they surnamed him The Godlike! But this pleased not the Whigs of the West and the South, and the country round about. Then Daniel, who is surnamed The Godlike, said I will not be king. Cause why? Because, both the Whigs and the people will not that I be king.

27. So Daniel departed out of the land; and dwelt not with his people and kindred for many days.

28. And it came to pass in those days that while a wicked spirit, The Old Harry's son was walking to and fro through the land and up and down in it, the chief Whigs espied him. And they said privately, let us make Old Harry's son our king.

29. And they took him in and clothed him in woman's apparel, and they put a petticoat upon him, from his loins even unto his feet, and a cap upon his head even after the manner of woman. And they bowed down before him and cried, Hail, king of the Whigs.

30. And they hoped to deceive the people; for they said, peradventure, if we offer an aged woman and sorceress to the people, they will receive such an one to reign over them.

31. And the Whigs were gathered together; and they took a pole and they placed a petticoat thereon, for a standard and an ensign to the people. And they cried aloud, worship the petticoat and gathered around the banner of the woman.

32. And all the people waxed wroth, and they laughed the Whigs to scorn. And they gathered around the pole and they tare down the garment of the woman therefrom, and they burn it with fire.

33. And they also took the man which was an evil spirit and was clothed in woman's apparel; and they said to him, thou art a witch and a sorcerer going about to deceive the people: why hast thou done this wicked thing?

34. And they tare the garments of the woman from off his body, and trampled on them and they left him naked and ashamed.

35. Then the whigs went sore. And they rent their garments and cut themselves with knives and refused to be comforted. And they said, alas we! they have prevailed against us, and there is no hope left for us. And they were slain; and every man stole privately away and went and hid himself in his tent.

36. Now the rest of the acts of the Whigs and the many wicked things which they did, and the sore defeats with which they were discomfited, are they not written in the book of chronicles of the Whigs of the North Country and in the roll of Green the Seer which he wrote for the information of the people?

Interesting Correspondence.

The sentiments of Mr. Van Buren's letter, below, are characteristic of the man and the statesman, who fills so worthily, the highest station in the Republic. Will not every patriot respond to it? Can the people help honoring and respecting the man who reposes such a generous confidence in their intelligence and patriotism? We never permit ourselves to doubt, that as so much confidence has been reposed in his political integrity which has never been abused, so that confidence will be again renewed by his re-election to the Presidency, by a triumphant majority.—*Saco Democrat.*

MILLEDGEVILLE, June 5, 1840.

To His Excellency M. Van Buren:
Sir,—The undersigned committee appointed by the citizens of Baldwin county, have the honor hereby to solicit your presence at a celebration of the approaching anniversary of American Independence, in this place.

The formidable array of influences brought to bear against your administration; the untiring zeal of Federalism, and the new elements of power now brought in to aid these always powerful agents, constitutes the present crisis, not less important and dangerous than the memorable contest of 1801. The friends of your administration would, therefore, feel a peculiar gratification, if it should prove agreeable to you to be present with them on this interesting occasion.

WM. A. TENNILLE, Chairman.

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1840.

GENTLEMEN,—I have had the honor to receive your polite invitation to attend a celebration of the approaching Anniversary of American Independence, at Milledgeville. It would, I beg you to be assured, afford me the greatest pleasure to meet my friends in Georgia, on the interesting occasion referred to; but I am compelled by the obligations of official duty, to deny myself that gratification.

You have, gentlemen, neither overrated the influences with which I have had to contend in the Administration of the Government, nor, in my judgment, the relative importance of the crisis which has arisen in the general politics of the country. It will undoubtedly require the fullest exercise of the patriotism of the people, and an unshaken fidelity on the part of their official agents to meet it successfully and honorably.

Determined to perform my whole duty in the matter—trusting that my associates will do likewise—and having seen nothing in recent events to shake my habitual confidence in the intelligence, integrity, and firmness of our countrymen, I do not allow myself to doubt that all the obstacles, which have been thrown in the way of the public service, will be speedily and successfully overcome.

Begging you the favor to return my unfeigned thanks to those of my fellow citizens of Baldwin county, whom you represent, for this gratifying mark of their respect, and to accept my warmest acknowledgements for the spirit in which you have communicated their wishes.

I am your friend
and obedient servant,
M. VAN BUREN.

Gov. McDuffie's Letter.

The following letter from Gov. McDuffie of South Carolina, in reply to an invitation to attend a Democratic Celebration at Milledgeville, Georgia, will be read with great interest. Gov. McDuffie knows Gen. Harrison well. In the excess of his zeal favoring the extreme Nullification doctrines of his chivalrous State, he became estranged from the Democratic and acted for a while with the opposition party. But he sees the danger which will result to the country by elevating such an ingrained federalist to the Presidency as Gen. Harrison is known to be. Let every old State Rights republican take heed to his warning. It is timely and just—the word in season, fitly spoken, that will do good. Let it be read and pondered upon by republicans every where.—*Saco Democrat.*

CHERRY HILL, June 24, 1840.

GENTLEMEN,—I have had the honor to receive your invitation, in behalf of the citizens of Baldwin county, who are opposed to the election of William Henry Harrison to the Presidency of the United States, to be present at the celebration of the approaching Anniversary of American Independence, in Milledgeville. Though I am constrained by circumstances to decline your invitation; I concur fully in your opposition to the election of Gen. Harrison. If there were no other objections to his election, the audacious and insulting position he has assumed of refusing to disclose his opinions to the people, on subjects of vital importance to their welfare, while asking their suffrages for the highest office of their gift, and the disgusting mummery of log cabins and beer barrels which would disgrace the orgies of the lowest demagogue, by which his nomination has been heralded forth, even by the highest of his partisans, would be quite conclusive with me. I consider all this a gross and contemptuous insult to the people of the United States; and if a weak, superannuated old man, utterly destitute of qualifications to sustain the dignity, or perform the duties of office, could be elected President under such auspices, I should consider it a reproach to our common country. But as a Southern man, I have much graver objections to him: He is a devoted Republican, holding all the doctrines and principles of that party; he was nominated by that party, and will sustain every measure which may be proposed by its great leaders. Mr. Webster never uttered a constitutional doctrine, and Mr. Clay never proposed a measure that General Harrison has not supported or approved. In fact he will be a tool in the hands of these two gentlemen, and to elect him would be to adopt their principles and measures. If southern statesmen are prepared for this, I cannot believe the people are. Having withdrawn entirely from the field of politics, disgusted with the everlasting scramble for office which gives a party coloring to every public measure, I beg it to be understood, that while I am utterly opposed to the election of Gen. Harrison, I am not the partisan of Mr. Van Buren, though I would greatly prefer him to his opponent. The principles he has not only avowed, but maintained openly and firmly, are dear to the South, and what is equally important, they are the principles of his party.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. McDUFFIE.

Federalism of General Harrison.

We promised on Wednesday to prove General Harrison to have been an "OLD BLACK COCKADE FEDERALIST; and a supporter of the Alien and Sedition Law Administration of the elder Adams." We proceed to-day to redeem our pledge. And the first piece of evidence we offer is the following article from the Nashville (Tenn.) Union. It will be found to contain an overwhelming mass of facts on the point in issue, and is of itself sufficient, it appears to us, to establish our assertion concerning Harrison's Federalism. But we have other proofs in abundance, tending to the same effect, a part of which we shall publish next week. Meanwhile, let the Democracy read the subjoined article—if they are not convinced by it, that the Federal candidate has long sustained the dogmas of his party, then we grievously misjudge the weight of testimony.—*Eastern Argus.*

From the Nashville Union.

HARRISON'S FEDERALISM.
THE PROOFS—THE PROOFS.

That William Henry Harrison was a Federalist, and supported the Administration of John Adams during the Reign of Terror in 1798—1800, is affirmed without the fear of successful contradiction.

The INCONTESIBLE PROOFS which we adduce are the Journals of Congress and his own admission of the fact.

The first office of any importance which he ever held was that of "Secretary of the Territory Northwest of the river Ohio," conferred upon him by John Adams, then President of the U. S., on the 20th of June, 1793.—[See Executive Journal, vol. 1, p. 282.]

It was at the session of Congress in 1798, it will be remembered, that the Alien and Sedition Laws were passed by the Federal majority who supported Mr. Adams's administration; and it is well known that none but those agreeing in political sentiment with President Adams and his Federal majority in Congress were appointed to high public stations.

General Harrison was afterwards returned as a delegate to the House of Representatives in Congress from the Northwestern Territory, and served as a delegate during the session of 1799—1800, up to the 12th of May, 1800, on which day he was nominated to the Senate by John Adams, then President of the United States, to be Governor of the Indiana Territory.—[See Executive Journal, vol. 1, p. 353.]

It will be remembered that it was during that year (1800) that the contest between the Federal and Republican parties, in the then pending Presidential Election between John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, and which terminated in the election of the latter in the fall of that year, had reached its highest point of excitement, and raged with its greatest fury and violence. The black cockade was the insignia of distinction worn by the Federalists, and universal proscription from office of all who differed with them in political sentiment was the order of the day. It was at that time that General Harrison was a favorite with John Adams, and was appointed by him and a Federal Senate to be Governor of the Indiana Territory.

Further: If the fact that in these high party times Gen. Harrison was in favor with President John Adams, and was rewarded by him, first by the appointment of Secretary and then of Governor of a Territory, were not of itself conclusive proof that Gen. Harrison was a friend and supporter of his administration, his own admission, which we proceed to adduce, would remove all cavil or doubt in the minds of the most skeptical that he was so.

The charge. In the year 1826, Mr. John Randolph of Virginia and Gen. Harrison met in the Senate of the United States, and in a debate in that body on the 20th March of that year (1826) Mr. Randolph charged the fact to be so, in the following plain language, reported in the National Intelligencer at that time, and preserved in Gales & Seaton's "Congressional Debates," vol. 11, part 1, p. 350, to wit: Mr. Randolph said—

"Now, sir, the only difference between the gentleman from Ohio [Gen. Harrison] and myself is this and it is vital—that gentleman and myself differ fundamentally and totally, and did differ when we first took our seats in Congress—he is a delegate from the Territory Northwest of the river Ohio, I was a member of the other house of the State of Virginia, he was an open, zealous, frank supporter of the Sedition Law and Black Cockade Administration; and I was as zealous, frank, and open an opponent of the Black Cockade and Sedition Law Administration. We differ fundamentally and totally—we can never agree about measures or about men—I do not mean to dictate to the gentleman—let us agree to differ. State, who are antagonized to each other in politics. He I acknowledge, just now, the zealous and I the avowed, but unless there is something false in the philosophy of the schools, in the course of time even these will change their places."

Mark!—"Who are antipodes to each other in politics." Thus much for the charge.

Now for the admission. On the same day Gen. Harrison replied to the charge of Mr. Randolph, and ADMITTED ITS TRUTH in the following language, reported in the National Intelligencer at the time, and preserved in Gales & Seaton's "Congressional Debates," vol. 11, part 1, p. 364—to wit:

"In the course of this debate Mr. Harrison said that he could not refrain from making his acknowledgements to the gentleman from Virginia for the notice he had pleased to take of him. He has been pleased to say, that in the Administration of Mr. Adams, I was a Federalist, and he comes to that conclusion from a fact presented by me in 1799—1800. At that session, the gentleman and myself met for the first time—he in the station of Representative from Virginia, and I in the more humble one of Delegate from the North Western Territory. Having no vote, I did not think it proper to take part in the discussion of any of the great political questions which divided the two parties. My business was to procure the passage of the bills, I had introduced for the benefit of the people I represented. The gentleman has no means of knowing my political principles, unless he obtained them from private conversation. As I was then upon terms of intimacy with the gentleman, it is very probable that he might have heard me express sentiments favorable to the then existing Administration, I certainly felt them—so far, at least, as to the course pursued by it in relation to the Government of France. Nor, said Mr. H., was I unsatisfied in that opinion by those who had a right to control my notions, if not my opinions. In no part of the country were these measures more decidedly approved than by my immediate constituents—the Legislature of the North Western Territory, as the address of that body to the President during that session will show. For Mr. Adams, said Mr. H., I entertained at that time, and have ever since entertained, the greatest respect, I believed him to be an honest man and a pure patriot, and his conduct during that session proved him to be such. This opinion I know, said Mr. H., was entertained by those two able and upright statesmen, John Marshall, and James A. Bayard. [To the question asked by Mr. Randolph, whether Mr. H. recollected a conversation between Mr. Nicholas and himself, in relation to the negroes and politics of Virginia, Mr. H. answered: I recollect it perfectly well, but can this be adduced as an evidence of my favoring the Sedition Law?"]

Mr. Randolph's charge was—and he spoke from his own personal knowledge of the fact—that "he (Harrison) was an open, zealous, and frank supporter of the Sedition Law and Black Cockade Administration," and I (Randolph) was as zealous, frank, and open opponent of the Black Cockade and Sedition Law Administration."

Does Gen. Harrison, in his reply, admit or deny the truth of Mr. Randolph's charge?

He admits its truth plainly and unequivocally. He says: "As I was on terms of intimacy with the gentleman, (in 1799—1800), it is very probable that he might have heard me express sentiments favorable to the then existing Administration—I CERTAINLY FELT THEM."

And he says further: "For Mr. Adams I entertained, at that time, and have ever since entertained, the greatest respect, I believed him to be an honest man and a pure patriot, and his conduct during that session proved him to be such!"

What stronger admission of the charge that he (Harrison) was a Federalist and a supporter of Adams's Administration can the English language convey?

Gen. Harrison, however, in 1826, when he was compelled to make this admission because it was true, and the living witnesses were present to prove it, if denied, seems to have been sensible that President Adams and his Administration had become unpopular, and attempted to bolster and sustain, if not excuse, himself for the opinions he entertained of him, by referring to the opinions of other distinguished Federalists. And to whom did he refer? "This opinion (of John Adams) I know (said Mr. Harrison) was entertained by those two able and upright statesmen, John Marshall and James A. Bayard!" The reference is a most important one; and, if possible, still more closely and indissolubly identifies Gen. Harrison with the Federal men and party.

And who were Judge Marshall and James A. Bayard, but the distinguished leaders of the old Federal Party? It is a matter of notorious history, never denied, and undeniable—that they were the two great champions of Federalism.

Judge Marshall was appointed by John Adams to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, on the twentieth day of January, 1801—an office which he held until the day of his death. Mr. Bayard was one of the Representatives in Congress from the State of Delaware, in 1798, AND VOTED FOR THE SEDITION LAW, (See Journal of the House of Representatives, reprint vol. III, p. 3791.) Mr. Bayard was a member of the House from Delaware, and voted for Aaron Burr against Thomas Jefferson to be President of the United States.

So much for the able and upright statesmen, with whom General Harrison acted during the Reign of Terror.

Between the close of the Administration of John Adams, on the third of March, 1801, and the commencement of John Quincy Adams's on the 4th of March, 1825, General Harrison was not so actively engaged in political life as to make it necessary for him to make any public avowals of his political principles. That they remained unchanged, however, there cannot be a doubt.

At the commencement of the Administration of John Quincy Adams, we find General Harrison in the Senate of the United States, "an open, zealous, and frank supporter" of his Administration, as he had been in 1799—1800, of the "Sedition Law and Black Cockade Administration" of his father.

We will not willingly do Gen. Harrison injustice. We have said that he is a Federalist, and we have adduced the proof of the fact.

It is said, however, by his advocates, and by many in this State, who were, until recently, his political antipodes, who always, until recently, professed to belong to a different party from that with which General Harrison has at all times acted, and with which he still acts, and who until recently condemned all his political opinions and acts; that, notwithstanding all this, he is a fit and proper man to be President of the United States; and they urge as an argument in his favor, that he has been appointed to office by all the Administrations, (the two Adamses included) up to his recall as minister to Columbia, by Gen. Jackson. This argument—if, indeed, it be entitled to any weight—shall receive a candid consideration.

How stands the FACT?

The only two appointments which he ever received during Washington's administration, were the appointments of Ensign in the army on the 31st of October, 1791, and of Lieutenant, on the 22d of February, 1793; [See Executive Journal pp. 86, 132.] These nominations were made with numerous other nominations of military officers of various ranks to fill vacancies which had occurred by resignation or death, or promotion in the army.

Is there any evidence in this that General Washington had particular regard for Harrison? Let us see. At the date of these appointments the Federal and Republican parties had not been organized, and had no existence as such. Nor is there any evidence that Gen. Washington had any personal knowledge of Harrison. As is usual in such cases, Harrison was probably recommended to him as a young man fit to be an Ensign, and afterward a Lieutenant to fill the vacancies which then existed. As there was no Federal and no Republican party at that time it is absurd to suppose that political considerations had any influence in making the appointment. Furthermore: it is well known that appointments in the army, and especially of inferior officers, have, at no time and under no Administration, been controlled by political considerations. Officers of the army, when vacancies occur, are promoted by regular seniority, whatever their politics may be.

Not so with appointments which he received at the hands of John Adams. When appointed by Adams, in 1798, to be Secretary, and in 1800 to be Governor of a Territory, the Federal and Republican parties had not only been formed but

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paraded before the double eye, will have great
influence over the minds of the timid and wav-
ering.

We have every thing to gain, and nothing to
lose, in the present contest. Things cannot be
any worse; and the American people will bless
us in all after times, if we can by ANY MEANS,
rid the country of the present corrupt and cor-
rupting dynasty. With this end in view, we
respectfully submit the above suggestions for
your consideration, relying upon your prudence
and devotion to the cause, for the judicious ap-
plication.

By order of the Central Committee of Ohio.
ALFRED KELLEY, Chairman,
Columbus, May 19, 1840.

COLONEL JOHNSON.

Wherever this brave veteran and patriot has
turned his footsteps on the call of his fellow citi-
zens, he has been overwhelmed with the out-
pourings of affectionate kindness. It is not po-
litical effervescence; it is not hard cider enthu-
siasm, but a fond feeling which follows the
limping gait and mutilated form of the old kind
hearted soldier, who is endeared to them by
his own personal benevolence, as well as de-
voted patriotism. How the HARRISON men
envy him the luxury of his secret enjoyment,
springing from the consciousness of having earned
it by hard service and much suffering!—
Major BARRY, former Postmaster General, and
aid to Gov. SHELBY at the battle of the Thames,
has often told us that when he rode from the
rear to see the body of his friend, (the Colonel),
whom he understood to have been killed, he
met the soldiers bearing him back to where the
reserve was stationed, in a blanket. The blood
was flowing from each end, the drip from the
middle not being sufficient to carry it off. He
looked in upon the Colonel, thus literally im-
bedded in his own blood, and his face was in-
stantly lighted with the smile with which he al-
ways salutes his friends—"I will not die, BAR-
RY, (said the Colonel,) I am mightily cut to pie-
ces, but I think my vitals have escaped." His
courage, and his love for his friends, and pride
in having performed his duty, beamed from his
countenance, having vanquished the anguish of
his torn feet and hands and the wounds through
his body. What must be his pleasures now
when his countrymen shower their applauses
upon him, and all his toils and his pains are
over!—*Globe*.

From the Augusta Age.

Look Out For Them!

The State is overrun by cockney Bostonians,
bullying and blustering, circulating federal doc-
uments, and spouting federal politics. Look
out for them! They say they are here collect-
ing debts, but it is very extraordinary that they
should turn out in such unusual numbers just
before election! Tell that to the marines!

A ruffian shirt Bostonian, at a public house in
this town, a few days ago, said it "could not
be expected that the people of the country should
be as intelligent as the people of Boston," and
he asked what the "people of Oxford and
Waldo, the great body of whom could neither
READ NOR WRITE, know about politics."—
Such is the insolence of these cockneys, now at-
tempting to dragoon the old democratic State
of Maine!

We tell these gentlemen that Maine will not
suffer any FOREIGN INTERFERENCE
in her politics, and least of all, will she suffer
the interference of the City of Boston. To
rid herself of the influence of that notorious head
quarters of aristocracy, federalism and British
insolence, was one leading object, which induc-
ed her to separate from Massachusetts. By
that act, an independent State in theory, she is
determined by her firmness, to an independent
State in fact. Her sturdy democracy have re-
sisted Boston influence forty years, and will not
now succumb to it! Rely upon it gentlemen!

We tell these Bostonians to go home. Their
own city has an atmosphere congenial to feder-
al abuse of the people and of their Government.
There in log cabins erected by the contributions
of men, who live in \$50,000 houses on Bea-
con street, let them hold communion with old
Hartford Convention Tories and modern British
Whigs. The yeomanry of Maine despise
their politics and reject their dictation!

THE CURRENCY.

There is no subject in respect to which men
talk and write so much nonsense, as the subject
of the currency; while there is no subject in it-
self so plain and simple.

The currency being the measure of value, it
follows, that upon its amount, other things be-
ing equal, depends the price of commodities.—
This is clear enough.

The currency of this country consists mainly
of bank bills. Of these there were in circula-
tion January 1st, 1839, 136 millions, and Jan-
uary 1st, 1840, only 106 millions.

Money is scarce, simply because bank cir-
culation, which we call and treat as money, is
diminished.

This is the plain truth of the matter.
Whenever the people put the banks on a sol-
id footing, we shall have a good currency, and
not ill then.

So long as things stand as they now do, we
shall have ups and downs, expansions and con-
tractions.

How much longer the country will endure it,
remains to be seen.—*Age*.

The LOG CABIN FARE is becoming rather
odious with some of the more sensible Federal-
ists. Like the *Hard Cider* nonsense, they are
getting to be heartily ashamed of it. A log cab-
in was raised at Brantford, N. York, recently.

Much hard cider was imbibed. The Albany
Argus says, that quite village never saw such a
scene of intemperance as on the few days this
cabin was allowed to stand. After some consul-
tation among the temperate Federalists, they con-
cluded it must come down. On the 4th day of
July about one hundred of them assembled, and
in a peaceable and quiet manner tore the cabin
from the foundation, and buried it without the
honors of war. It was two days old!—*Argus*.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JULY 28, 1840.

Democratic Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN FAIRFIELD.

OXFORD COUNTY CONVENTION.

The DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of the County of
Oxford are requested to meet at the Court House on
Paris Hill, on WEDNESDAY, the TWELFTH day
of AUGUST next, at ONE O'CLOCK, P. M., for the
purpose of selecting two candidates for Senators
to the State Legislature, and a candidate for County
Treasurer. Towns and Plantations are requested to
send the usual number of Delegates.

OXFORD DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The Democratic Republicans of the several Towns
and Plantations, composing Oxford Congressional
District, are requested to send the usual number of
Delegates to attend a Convention to be held at the
Court House on Paris Hill, on WEDNESDAY, the
TWELFTH day of AUGUST next, at ten o'clock in the
forenoon, for the purpose of selecting a candidate
to be supported as a Representative to the 27th Con-
gress. Also a suitable person to be supported as an
Electoral of President and Vice President.
Per order of County Committee.
June 23, 1840.

Democratic Caucus—Paris.

THE Democratic Republicans of the town of
Paris, are requested to meet at the Town House,
on SATURDAY, the FIRST day of AUGUST
next, at FIVE O'CLOCK, P. M. for the purpose
of choosing Delegates to attend the Democratic
Convention to be held in said Paris, on the
twelfth day of August.

Per order of the Town Committee.
Paris, July 20, 1840.

FEDERALISTS, alias, WHIGS & DEMOCRATS.

It is generally believed that these parties took their
rise in the Convention which formed the Constitution
of the United States. Facts, however, show that they
arose soon after the close of the Revolutionary war.
The question which divided the people previous to the
meeting of the Convention, was, "shall the Govern-
ment be a Democratic Republic, or an Aristocracy?"
A proposition was made to Gen. Washington, by some
officers of the army, before the army was disbanded,
to decide the question and assume to himself the
crown. But he scouted such a parricidal proposition
with an indignation which was worthy his virtue and
wisdom.

There are some who deny that there was a party
favorable to monarchy at that time, but in proof of it,
we will give an extract from a letter, written by Geo.
Washington, to a friend about that period, (found in
Spark's edition of Washington's correspondence, &c.)
where he says: "I am told that even respectable char-
acters speak of a monarchial form of Government, without
horror! From thinking proceeds speaking, from thence
to acting, is often but a single step."

Again; at the close of the war of Independence,
some of the brave officers established an hereditary
order, as the nucleus around which the party rallied,
called the "Society of Cincinnati." In it was recog-
nized all the characteristics of a monarchial form of
Government. The eldest son succeeded the father in the
inheritance, &c. Dr. Franklin, Jefferson, and Burke, of
South Carolina, published a pamphlet against this
foundation of an hereditary order.

The elder Adams, just before the close of the Re-
volutionary war, was appointed our Minister to Eng-
land, and wrote a work in favor of the British form
of Government, recommending an election of President
for life, and hereditary in descent, &c. Mr. Jefferson
says in his writings, (vol. iv, p. 451,) that "Mr. Adams
had originally been a Republican, but the glare of
royalty and nobility, during his mission to England,
had made him believe their fascinations a necessary
ingredient in Government." Hence, it follows, that
he was not a Democrat, but an Aristocrat. Adams
and Hamilton were the mouth-pieces of the Aristoc-
racy, and it was the opposition to their monarchial
and illiberal notions, exerted by Franklin, Jefferson,
Burke, and others, that caused the people of the United
States to become, as they ever since have been,
divided into two parties, which, in their long and du-
bious struggles for power, have since shaken this
country to its centre.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.—Congress adjourned
on the 20th inst., at two o'clock. The two last
days were occupied principally in discussing and pass-
ing the Army, Navy, Indian, Fortification, and West
Point appropriation bills. The last hour of the ses-
sion of the House was allotted to territorial business;
but in consequence of opposition to a bill appropriat-
ing nearly \$100,000 to improve ports on the Western
Lakes, (which bill was rejected by the casting vote of
the Speaker,) all such business failed.

"The phrenzy of faction," says the *Globe*, "seem

to have exhausted itself and its subject, and the Dem-
ocratic party closed the important business of the ses-
sion without much trouble."

CHANGES!—We frequently hear of changes in fa-
vor of Harrison, but always at a distance—always
ahead. A gentleman, recently, on a journey to the
eastern section of the State, made inquiries at his first
stopping place, whether there were any changes from
Democracy in that vicinity. The answer was,—No,
no changes here; but about ten miles ahead there has
been great changes in favor of "Old Tip." Ten
miles ahead, the gentleman could find no changes,—
they were ten miles further ahead,—and continued
ten miles ahead; and, although he travelled a dis-
tance of over two hundred miles, they were still
ahead,—he could neither find them or overtake them,
for there had been no changes. They are Federal
falsehoods, told for effect,—stories as false as their
own principles.

NEW POST OFFICE.—A new Post Office has been
established at Locke's Mills in Greenwood, in this
county, called "Locke's Mills Post Office," and SAM'L
B. LOCKE, Jr., Esq., appointed Post Master.

FOR THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

II—, July 20, 1840.

George W. Millett:—
DEAR SIR,—Having seen a paragraph in the "Old
Portland" stating, in substance, that sixty Van Buren
men had recently changed to Whigs in the village of
Ellsworth, and having myself spent ten days in that
village, and having made particular inquiry as to the
state of parties there, and in that vicinity, I take the
liberty to inform you that intelligent Democrats of
Ellsworth assure me that not a single change of the
kind has taken place; that our friends are as nume-
rous, and full of zeal, as at any former time; and that
we may indulge the best expectations of Hancock.
This manufacturing of changes at a distance, is an
old expedient of the Whigs; and, one would think,
had been sufficiently tried to test the utter worth-
lessness of the fabric. My opinion is, that the Demo-
cracy of our State were never more strong or better united.
The general sentiment is, we can, and we will,
conquer.

I cannot account for the mistake and mis-statement
above alluded to, upon any other honest grounds, than
that some "whig" letter writer wrote the number of
changes in figures, and, intending to tell the truth,
wrote, or intended to write, 00, (two cyphers), and the
first one, being carelessly made, was taken for 6.

The trial of the Pettens, for murder, closed on Sat-
urday evening last, and resulted in a verdict of man-
slaughter against both defendants. Sentence, ten
years each, to States Prison.

I shall, in a few days, return to the green hills of
Oxford,—good, Democratic Oxford,—filled up with
intelligent, sound headed men, who cannot be moved
by threats and huzzas, nor drawn from their political
faith, at the sight of mimic log cabins, or the allure-
ments of hard cider and coon skins.

If some of our young gentlemen, who hold a strong
pen, and can do it, do not dress the ladies of a certain
town handsomely, for entering the arena of politics
with the men, and delivering political speeches, then
I shall think they ought to change dresses with such
heroines, in imitation of the great William Henry
Harrison.

Yours, truly,

P. S. Whig decency. Hon. H. Hamlin has a let-
ter, post-marked Boston,—postage 18 3-4 cts.—con-
taining this, and this only: "Go it, loco foco, your
race is short." Several other gentlemen, at Hamden,
have received similar ones.

NOTICE.

We are requested to give notice that Rev. T. B.
THAYER, of Lowell, Mass., will preach a Lecture in
this place on Tuesday, Aug. 11th, at 5 o'clock P. M.
August 11th, same hour at Norway.
Do. 13th, at Denmark.
Do. 23d, at Bartlett, N. H.
Rev. Geo. BATES will preach in this Village on
the second Sabbath in August.

RECEIVER GENERAL.—The Democrat says
Hon. ISAAC HILL, will accept this office. He
arrived in Boston on Wednesday, and it is
understood will enter immediately upon the duties
of his office.

SMALL POX.—Several cases of this loathsome
disease have appeared in Boston lately. Dr. Smith
reported to the Mayor and Aldermen on Monday
of this week that it is on the increase. Of ten
cases in the Hospital on Rainford Island, one,
he said, would terminate fatally very soon.

INTERESTING LETTER.

The following letter was read at the late Dem-
ocratic State Convention in Georgia:—

HERMITAGE, June 22, 1840.

Gentlemen—I have received your favor of
the 6th instant, inviting me to unite with the
citizens of Baldwin County, in the celebration
of the next anniversary of our National Inde-
pendence, and regret sincerely that it will not
be in my power to comply with it.

I agree with you in the views you express of
the contest now going on between the republican
and federal parties—the former running Mr.
Van Buren and the latter Gen. Harrison as a
candidate for the Presidency; and that the oc-
casion calls for the patriotic and determined ef-
forts of the people to preserve the ascendancy
of those great principles in our system of Gov-
ernment which it was the object of the Revolu-
tion and the reform in 1800, to establish and
preserve. If the doctrines of the federal party
are not now resisted, Mr. Jefferson will have
warned us in vain against the dangers of consol-
idation, and the people may lose before they
are aware of it, the blessings of a free Govern-
ment. Grant to the federalists the principle of
constructive powers, and the constitution is no
longer a guaranty for the rights and sovereign-
ty of the States. The discretion of Congress
will be substituted for checks and balances of
a limited Government, and all the powers of

Legislation, will be at once absorbed by that
body. Against such doctrines it is our duty to
contend, as the fathers of the Republican
Church have done before us, relying upon the
justice of our cause and never doubting the
power of truth.

I am with sentiments of great respect,
Your obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.
Messrs. Wm. A. Tennille, &c. Committee.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.

We get not much additional news, in regard
to this election, by to-day's mail. The New Or-
leans Courier of the 11th, says the Senate will
stand 9 Democrats and 8 Feds—the House 21
Democrats, and 29 Feds. The tables however
show returns from only three out of the twelve
Parishes, of which the third District is compos-
ed.

White, (Federal) is elected in the 1st District.
The Picayune of the 12th, says, DAWSON
(Dem.) is undoubtedly returned in the 2d—and
a letter from N. Orleans in the Philadelphia
Gazette, says that WINN, (Dem.) is elected in the
3d District. In a day or two, we shall have full
returns.

The N. Y. Evening Post of Tuesday, says
that the Federalists there confidentially claim a
decided majority in the Legislature—but they
have no authority for it in the returns that are
thus far ascertained.

The Federalists seem to chuckle amazingly
over the vote of New Orleans. If they are to be
believed in the case, they expected nothing; and
their hopes have been far surpassed by the result.
But it is not so. They calculated confidently on
the State. Having every member of Congress,
and a Legislature entirely Federal in both branches,
they pretend that it is a God-send, to lose
one and very likely two Representatives in Con-
gress, in a State having but three Representatives
in that body. The New York Star, after admit-
ting the defeat of two whig members of Congress,
which is a Democratic gain of four, exclaims—
"Louisiana is safe for Harrison!" and adds, "any
thing disastrous from Louisiana could not have
been without its effect on these elections." The
Federalists have always been remarkable for their
thankfulness for small favors; but they carry their
complacency a little farther than usual, when the
loss of one or two members of Congress is set
down by them as a tremendous log cabin hard-
cider victory!—*Eastern Argus*.

Read the following just observations from the
New York Journal of Commerce:—

STATE OF TRADE.

Men are apt to be impressed too deeply with
present events. But no present condition of trade
in our country will ever be of long duration.—
Expansions and depressions must follow each
other, though not of so terrific a character al-
ways, we hope, as the last. Trade in our coun-
try speedily recovers from its depressions, let them
be ever so great. The languor of business which
now exists, in the result of great disease, and
great quackery in the economical doctors. The
expanding policy gave way in 1837, but there
were a large and powerful class of financiers who
insisted that expansion was still to be kept up as
the cure for itself. The U. S. Bank, itself too
feeble to stand alone, undertook to shoulder the
feebleness of the country, to keep up cotton to
its natural and proper position, and force trade
in all departments to activity. The consequence
was, that the whole fabric broke down the second
time, worse than the first. The great expansions
of the U. S. Bank and all the other Banks which
acted with it, must of necessity be compressed.
Debts of vast amount must be paid, before mon-
ey can circulate again, or credit exist. The
sound and certain process of cure is now going
on, and health gradually returning. If we could
have the stimulus of another National Bank sud-
denly applied, it would no doubt be an instantane-
ous relief. But it would be placing all things
at hazard again. Our children would probably
bear the reaction of our deliverance in revul-
sions, such as have attended the demise of the
late Bank. Our present course tends to a system
more substantial and safe than the one which
has broken down, and broke every thing in its fall.

"The procession from Farmington returned in the
same manner in which they came: First a wagon, drawn
by four horses, carrying the Farmington Band; in the
front part of the wagon was a large wooden shovel, hav-
ing a handle of ten feet in length and a blade of cor-
responding dimensions, with the motto, "No reduction of
prices." From the Journal's account of the celebration
at Milton.

NOTE by the editor of the Age.
The mechanic who painted the motto above
described, was a Democrat, and charged there-
for the sum of fifty cents, said to be a very low
charge.

The Federal Committee refused to pay him
more than twenty-five cents, and compelled him
to take that sum!
So much for Federal aversion to the "reduc-
tion of wages."

MELANCHOLY INDEED.

A distressing case of homicide occurred in
Brunswick, in this State, yesterday morning,
(20th) the particulars of which have been kindly
furnished us by a gentleman there, and are these:
Capt. NATH'L MELCHER, (with his son, Levi
Melcher) left his house for the purpose of pro-
ceeding to his mowing field. When a few rods
from the house, the sun struck his father several
blows on the head with a heavy pitch fork which
fractured the skull, and after he had felled him
to the ground he stabbed him several times in the
face and head. The wounds were so severe that
he survived but a few minutes. Several persons
were near, and hearing the cries of the old gen-
tleman immediately proceeded to the scene of
the murder, and were attacked by young Melch-
er, who still kept possession of the fork, and struck
several of those who came to the rescue. He
was finally secured with a rope. Young Melch-
er had been partially deranged for a few months
past, but not so much so as to prevent him from
attending to his labors on his farm; and previous
to this deed had not given occasion to appreh-
end any danger from him. He was about 28
years of age, and was an industrious, steady, and
inoffensive man. Capt. Melcher was a very re-
spectable and worthy citizen of about 75 years of
age.—*Eastern Argus*.

MARRIED.

In Norway, by Cyrus Cobb, Esq., Mr. Daniel B.
Sawyer of Norway, and Miss Fanny L. Brackett of
Harrison.

DIED.

In this town, 22d inst., Mr. Henry Ryerson, aged
about 30 years.
In Rumford, 20th inst., Joseph K. Haines, aged 11
years and 9 months.

SECURITIES LOST.

LOST, three Notes of hand, given for the sum of two
hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-seven cents each,
and signed by Noah Molton and Lot Molton, dated the
twenty-first day of November, A. D. 1833, payable to
the subscriber, or order, in one, two, and three years
from date, with interest, and witnessed by John Sim-
mons, and are the same notes described in a mortgage
deed of the above date, given by the aforesaid Noah and
Lot, to the subscriber, containing the fee and descrip-
tion of the farm on which John Molton now lives and
has his home, in the town of Canton, in the county of
Oxford; or that note which first became due, was an
endorsement of two hundred dollars, dated January 3d,
1840. All persons are hereby cautioned against pur-
chasing said notes, or either of them, as they are the ex-
clusive property of the subscriber; and whoever will re-
turn said notes to me, shall be suitably rewarded for
their trouble.

East Dixfield, July 15, 1840. OTIS CONANT.
11 50

NOTICE—Freedom.

I HEREBY certify and give public notice that I have
given to my son, Albion K. P. Cole, a minor, his
time, with power to act and trade for himself until he
shall be twenty-one years of age; and that I shall pay
no debts of his contracting after this date, nor claim any
of his earnings.

Greenwood, July 11, 1840. LUTHER COLE.
3w50

NOTICE.



CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the 22d
inst., a BLACKMARE, about six years old, black
mane and tail, and the right hind foot white, a very good
runner, but rather ordinary looking. The owner is
requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her
away.

Paris, July 24, 1840. ELIAZER DUNHAM, Jr.
11 50

THE CASKET, And Philadelphia Monthly Magazine.

UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS!
PROSPECTUS FOR A NEW VOLUME.

THE great increase in the subscription list of the Casket,
which has been nearly doubled since the commencement
of the last volume, warrants the most extensive improve-
ments on the first of July, 1840—at which time a new volume will
commence with increased vigor. Nothing need be said of the
firm basis on which the Casket stands, it being already the
oldest magazine in the country, and having maintained its popu-
larity in the face of all opposition. It is to be feared, that the
entire table of families, making literary pretensions, from Maine
to Georgia.

TYPE—EMBELLISHMENTS.
The Casket is printed with a clear and beautiful type, upon
the finest quality of paper. The illustrations are not surpassed
by those of any periodical at home or abroad; and beside
the monthly steel engravings, which are of the most
fashionable and lately been added. The style of these embel-
lishments is unequalled, and they are always accompanied with an
appropriate sketch. No wood cuts disfigure the work. What-
ever appears in the Casket is of the first order of
art.

The volume will be opened with the first of a series of ap-
parently Mezzotint engravings, prepared expressly for the work, by
the hands of Sarasin, who deservesly stands as the best engraver
of the kind in the United States.

LITERARY CHARACTER.
The literary character of the Casket is well known. It is
wholly original, of the highest order, and sustained by writers
of the first rank. Essays, Tales, Sketches, and Travels,
compose its prominent prose articles; and the poetry is equal-
led by that of no other magazine of like character. The
Casket is celebrated, shall suffer no diminution
of its interest, every exertion shall be made to increase
its interest.

SEVERAL ROMANCES OF THE REVOLUTION
have already appeared, and others shall follow in the course
of the volume, presenting, when finished, a complete picture of
the manner, and a historical account of the great battles of that
time. Thus, the Casket, instead of the great battles of that
time, presents a true delineation of human nature in
every variety of passion.

The series of brilliant Nautical Sketches, entitled "Cruiz-
ing in the last War," which are read by the Casket
press, equal to the celebrated Sketches from "Tom
Cringle's Log," will be continued, and the "Leaves from
a Lawyer's Portfolio," which have attained a deserved
celebrity, will still furnish attraction to the Magazine.

We shall furnish the readers of the Casket with some valua-
ble papers from entirely new contributions. The "Zulu of
Old from Siders off a Lee Shore," will give the first
of a number of Sketches in the July number. We count upon
the great popularity of the Magazine. In addition to the variety
already embraced in the pages of the Magazine, we shall
introduce, in the first of which appeared in the June number,
introductory, will interest, and add worth to its pages. They
are from no unpracticed pen.

FASHIONS.
The fashions are published in the Casket quarterly, or as of-
ten as may be required, and are of the most fashionable and
correct. No odd, worn-out fashions are re-introduced, and then pub-
lished in the latest fashions. The result of our designs, many
dresses from London and Paris. They are universally admitted
to be the finest specimens of engraving and coloring afforded by
any Magazine in this country. The expense of getting them up
is great, but we shall in no wise abate the quality of the en-
gravings. The readers of the Casket are permitted to take the
regular, and choice engravings, which always accompany this
work.

TIME OF PUBLICATION.
The Casket is published on the first of the month in every
quarter of the Union. The most distant subscribers receive
it promptly on that day, as well as those who are in the
Philadelphia. In all the principal cities agents have been sent
to collect, by which means subscribers have been obtained
in every part of the country.

TERMS.—Three Dollars per annum. In advance. Two Dollars
yearly for \$5, invariably in advance, post paid. No sub-
scriber received without the money, or the time of a respon-
sible agent.

GEORGE R. GRANT,
36 Church's Alley, Philadelphia.

Administratrix's Sale.

BY Virtue of License of the Judge of Probate, for the
County of Oxford, I shall sell at Public Vendue, on
Saturday, the fifteenth day of August next, at ten o'clock

From the Brother Jonathan.

LOVE AND LEARNING.

Mr. Sylvester O'Shea preferred a very serious complaint against Mr. Bernard O'Dowd. Sylvester is a short, thickset, pursy, little Irishman, and looked as if he wished all the world to believe he knew what he was about. He is, moreover, a man of years and money, and sold oranges for a considerable time at St. Paul's Church; but lately has undertaken to dabble in politics, with the not improbable view of succeeding Mr. O'Neil as Alderman of the glorious Sixth, to which end he thought he'd prepare himself by a course of reading and writing; for alas! Mr. O'Dowd's education had been so much neglected, that he had never ventured on anything more profound in the literary way, than the signing of a "criss cross," whenever it had become necessary for him to put his name to a paper.

On the other hand, Mr. O'Dowd is a tall "skillegalee," lantern-jaw'd, knock-kneed-gentleman, and a very mountain of erudition. Indeed, it may be said that he is cracked with learning, and that so effectually, that he hadn't a whole stick on his body, from his hat to his shoes. But with all, he is considerable of an exquisite; for, if his hat is a little pinched in at the rear, and bent here and there in the leaf, it is cock'd on three hairs, with the air of a grand duke; if the collar of his shirt is as black as the pot, it is as stiff as a poker, and half-buries his ears with his nose; and if his black coat, and inexpressibles are considerably worn, and sport a variety of seams and patches, they also give evidence of the constant application of the scrubbing brush—for it would be as hard to find anything in the likeness of a nap, or wool on them, as to pick money out of an empty pocket. But to the complaint.

"Stand forward, Shea and O'Dowd," said his worship.

"O'Shea! if your honor plazes," observed Mr. O'S., stepping up and looking as if he didn't half relish the liberty his worship had taken in omitting the millianism.

"Tint in troth," exclaimed O'Dowd, coming forward, for the O alphabetically, mathematically, geometrically, and astronomically defined, means gratuitous, power, jainius and larin', which you are as deficient of as the Cyclops of the Anshints, or if I might apply the O to you at all, it would be as an interjection, when I'd say, O! Sheayou're an ass.

"An ass—am I an ass?" exclaimed O'Shea. "O be jibbers if there's any law in the land I'll make you prove that me boy, or have you put where it'll be easy finding you for a month of Sundays."

"Silence," said the court.

"Silence is it," returned O'Shea. "No faix I wouldn't nor if the President himself called me an ass, much less such a rag of an ass as Barney O'Dowd."

"Well," said the magistrate, "if you must talk—talk to the purpose—and let us hear your story."

"That I will," answered Sylvester, "and a mighty purty story it is too—over the list—and if a body didn't mind what he was saying. Well, you see Paddy Conolly, that lives opposite myself, bought a piano for his daughter, and used to be playin it every night for the purpose of griffin us, so of course me wife took it into her head to have wan to, as it wouldn't do to let the Conollys get so far ahead of us, especially and he a whig and all. So me dear, with that I goes and I buys a pianny for Miss O'Shea (that's my daughter, your honor, and as good as a Conolly any day in the week)—and then I advertised for a chuter to teach her the music of it, when behold you, who should step in and say he was the very thing I wanted, but Misher O'Dowd here. "Can you teach music?" sez I. "Tis mesell that can, and readin and writin to the back of it," sez he. "Is it the pianny forty you teach?" sez I. "Yis, in troth," sez he. "And ministration, and algebra, and the bag pipes, and every thing else, both anshint and modern that was ever hard of." "Thia maybe," sez I. "You're intirely welkin," sez he, "and I think be your eye I could make you a scholar of grait fame in a month or two," sez he. And so with that I agrees with him as family chuter for three dollars a week, and to eat and drink at me own table. Well, home kem the pianny, and we ax'd misher O'Dowd to begin, so he fell a thumpin thump, thump, thump, on the bis of black and white ivory for the bare life. Oh! Lord, man, sez I, give us a chune like Miss O'Conolly, that we can dance to such as 'Moll in the wad,' or 'Hare in the cur.' 'That id be nothin but the baigt of vulgarity,' sez he. 'No more it wouldn't, the vulgar crathurs,' sez me wife and daughter; 'but what else could we expect from the likes of them?' sez they. 'Well,' sez I, and if I may be so howld as to ax, what chune is it?' sez I. 'It's a rail Italian demisemiquiver on two flats,' sez Mr. O'Dowd. 'It's flat enough, any way,' sez I. 'It's the most fashionable thing going, and all the rage with Queen Victoria,' sez he. 'It's the beautifullest thing we ever hard in all born days,' sez the ladies. And so of course I had to give in, and was called a stupid brute for me pains. Well, after that, he began teachin us all sorts of mathematics and algebras, & French and Latin, which he knows like a book—though betune you and me, I believe his playin on the pianny is all gammon; and so we went on for six weeks, when wan day I sees him kissin me daughter for the dear life. 'O misher O'Dowd,' sez I, 'that'll never do.' 'Blatherinages, man,' sez he, 'isn't it only resolvin a problem in Euclid me is?'

"And is that the way it's always done," sez I. "Of course it is," sez he. "Thia," sez I, "that larin' must be the quairist thing in the world, sez I; so I left them, and Euclid to themselves, though withal, your honor, I wasn't half satisfied about it, for its an awid sayin and a true wan, that kissin often leads to mischief. Howsomever, I said nothin about it, but began to wish the pianny and larin, but more especially Misher O'Dowd here to the devil, till I korn home last night, when, that I mightn't sin, if there wasn't O'Dowd in the rockin' chair as large as life, and me wife sittin in his lap.

"O conshumin' to you, Misher O'Dowd," sez I, "what do you main be that?" "I was only 'curin' her of the Rheumatiz," sez he, "accordin' to the solar system." "Damn your system and yourself too," sez I, "leave me this house this minnit." "Divil a fut, nor the half of it," sez he, "for me agreement for a year and a day." "I'll agree you my boy," sez I, so I med a run at him, and with that me dear he pitched into meself; an' be the light that shines, I soon began to discover that he had a greater jainius for pitchin' into a body, than for the Greek and the Latin, and the pianny thrown in for a tilly. And that, your honor, is the whole story, and if you like I'll take me book oath of it."

"Argumentum ad ignorantiam!" exclaimed Mr. O'Dowd, giving the Latin a brogue almost as thick as strabout.

"What did you mean by imposing on this man's family in such a manner, O'Dowd," enquired the Court.

"He meant to get me money, and make love to me daughter, in coorse," answered the complainant.

"Rem acu tetigit," ejaculated the schoolmaster, with a knowing wink.

"Can you play the pianny at all, O'Dowd?" asked his worship.

"I object to that question," answered the prisoner.

"I insist upon knowing," said the Court.

"Blatherinages, don't run me so close home," returned O'Dowd.

"I'll commit you if you don't answer me at once," exclaimed the Court. "Can you play the pianny or not?"

"I can knock some small talk out of it any way," replied the scholar.

"That's not an answer to my question," said the Court fiercely; "and if you put me off again with an equivocation, I'll send you to break stones on the Island as a vagrant. Can you or can you not play the pianny?"

"Well, then, your honor, since there's no coming over you," returned O'Dowd, with a sigh, "I'll tell you the Lord's truth and shame the devil. The mischief a pianny I ever put me fingers on to me knowledge, barrio O'Shea's here; but then I can play the bagpipes like a second Gubawnseer!"

"I guessed as much! be jibbers I guess'd as much!" ejaculated O'Shea. "I thought the raskill towld uz all they were the rail Frinch demisemiquivers. O Lord, how the Conollys, (bad luck to them) will laugh at uz, and I after payin me fifteen dollars, besides the eating and the drinking jist for nothin at all!"

"Why, wont you allow that I taught yees the Latin ass?" inquired the defendant.

"Twas more like Irish knock'd all of a heap," answered O'Shea, "and besides, the devil a word you taught me, for the devil a word I could larn."

"No for I might as well be striving to drive a piece of putty into an anvil as Latin into you," exclaimed O'Dowd.

"Well," said the Court, "this is a case for a civil court you may be off."

"A pas de gent!" returned the scholar, with a smile of triumph.

Suppose she wasn't fond of fellows.—A rather elderly single lady reprimanded her shoemaker for not following her directions respecting a pair of shoes which she had ordered; and among other charges, insisted that they were not *fellows*. Honest Crispin acquiesced in the propriety of this remark, and stated that he purposely made them so in order to oblige her, well knowing the purty of her di-position, and that she was not fond of fellows.

How to select a wife.—"I'm an old fellow," says Cowper, in one of his letters to Hurd—"but I had once my dancing days, you have now, yet I could never find that I could learn half as much of a woman's real character by dancing with her, as by conversing with her at home, when I could observe her behavior at the table, at the fireside, and all the circumstances, all the trying circumstances of domestic life. We are all good when we are pleased; but she is the good woman who wants no fiddle to sweeten her."

Freaks of lightning.—It is said that during a thunder storm at Marseilles, in France, a short time since, the lightning entered a house of public entertainment, where the landlord was bottling off some wine. It passed between his legs, and carried away the bottle in his hand, which was half full, and it was afterwards found among the empty bottles at some distance, unbroken. The fluid ran through the house in every direction. In its passage it carried a cradle from one room to another. There were twenty-eight guests assembled in the house, but not one of them was hurt.

A Texas editor accused a brother editor there of having but one shirt, and says he borrowed it. To this the second editor replies that the first is so poor that he has been obliged to sleep under a wheelbarrow for the last three months.

Administratrix's Sale.
PURSUANT to license from the Hon. Lyman Rawson Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford, the subscriber will sell at Public Vendue on the twenty-sixth day of September next ensuing, on the premises, so much of the real estate of
WILLIAM RICHARDSON,
late of Rumford, deceased, as will produce the sum of two hundred and forty-five dollars and forty-five cents, reserving the widows dower. Said estate consists of a lot of land taken out of the north side of Lot No. 22, in the Second Division of the north side of the Androscoggin River, in the town of Rumford, Maine, Adm'r.
Rumford, July 11, 1840. 3w4d

NOTICE.
CAME into the enclosure of Capt. Philip Bradford on the 11th inst. a BROWN MARE, about 14 years old, with a switch tail, and a score on the right hind foot. The owner is requested to prove property and pay legal charges, and take her away.
GUSHING PHILLIPS, Pound Keeper.
Turner, July 13, 1840. 3w4d

Commissioners' Notice.
THE subscribers, having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of Alvan Howard, late of Watford, deceased, whose estate is represented by the subscriber, give notice that six months from the 23rd day of June last, are allowed and granted to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to that service at the dwelling house of Jonas Houghton, in said Watford, on the first Saturdays of September and November next, from one till five o'clock, P. M., on each of said days.
CANA. HOUGHTON, Com'rs.
WATERFORD, July 18, 1840. 3w4d

BROTHER JONATHAN.
EDITED BY N. P. WILLIS AND H. HASTINGS WELD.
THE LARGEST, AND CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD, AND CERTAINLY AMONG THE BEST.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,
BY WILSON & COMPANY.
AT 162 NASSAU STREET NEW YORK.
TERMS, \$3 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

UPON entering the second volume of this pioneer in the introduction of papers of its class, the publishers may be excused for congratulating themselves upon the continued prosperity and advancement of the periodical, from the issue of its first number, to the present time. Aware that competition in the life of business, they expected, and have met with rivals; but those rivals have, so far, been essential aids to the publicity and circulation of the *Jonathan*. New readers have been added, when, comparatively few, were stated before, and the taste created for the elegant literature of the two newspapers, carried into all parts of the country, and more accessible to all, has produced a demand for the *Jonathan*, which it is gratifying to state is continually on the increase.

With such additions to its commensurate increase in the value and interest of their sheet. In addition to the labors of the gentleman whose names are announced as editors, the publishers avail themselves constantly of the aid of such occasional contributors as they can find space for.

For the foreign correspondence of the *Jonathan*, the services of ISAAC C. PHAY, Jr., have been engaged; and his fine literary taste will also be exercised in the selection of things rare, new, and worthy in the European literary mart. Selections from the cream of the foreign magazines will of course be continued.

Music.—In the progress of improvement, a new feature has been added to the *Jonathan*—the publication of new and popular music. Every paper will contain something in this way, and the subscribers are invited to send in the selection, rather to such pieces as all can sing and play, than to the elaborate compositions, suited only to scientific. A new font of music type has been purchased, and a gentleman engaged to superintend this department, of excellent experience and knowledge of music. This will enable us to give music a publicity which it never enjoyed before, to carry the same to the remotest corner of the system, and in the farthest back country, which delight the party in the city and country. A simultaneous publication of the songs and songs of the country by such composers as are adapted to the public taste, and worthy of the public favor.

Whatever other improvements may suggest themselves, will be adopted, and no pains spared to make the *Jonathan* a well-earned value to a class of people, whose tastes are worthy of gratification. Other periodsicals will be addressed to particular opinions, or to particular classes—*Jonathan* will wander free, "from grave to gay, from lively to severe," and strive, with all the aid he has enlisted, to compass the whole circle: to give, in a word, a CIRCULARITY of whatever may be desirable in a literary magazine, and weekly newspaper. He appeals to the past for vouchers of what he can do—and what he can, he will.

TERMS.—Three dollars a year in advance. For \$6 two copies of the paper will be sent one year, or one copy two years. In no case will the paper be sent out of the city unless paid for in advance.
All Communications and Letters should be addressed, WILSON & COMPANY, No. 162 Nassau street, New York.

Sheriff's Sale.
OXFORD:—
TAKEN on execution and will be sold at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the twenty-second day of August next, at ten o'clock, A. M., at the store of Hiram Hubbard in Paris, in said County, all the right, title, and interest, in equity of redemption, which Jonathan Cummings, of said Paris, has in and to the following described real estate in said Paris, to wit: about forty acres of land, more or less, part of lot numbered thirteen in the fifth range of lots in said town, lying on the easterly side of the county road leading over Paris Hill to Woodstock, and on the northerly side of the county road leading from said Paris Hill to Buckfield, and is the same land which said Jonathan Cummings & Jesse Cummings, on the 14th day of August, 1834, mortgaged to Alanson Mellen Treasurer of Paris, to secure the payment of two hundred dollars and interest.
ISAIAH WHITTEMORE, Deft. Sh'ff.
Paris, July 11, 1840. 3w4d

Sheriff's Sale.
OXFORD:—
TAKEN on execution and will be sold at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the twenty-ninth day of August next, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Inn of Anthony Bennett in Paris, all the right which Joseph Cummings Jr., of said Paris, has in and to a certain tract or parcel of land situated in said Paris, being one sixth of an acre, more or less, particularly described in said Cummings' mortgage deed to Samuel J. Durall, dated the second day of September, A. D. 1836, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of deeds, Book 49, page 664, to which reference is here made. Said premises are the store and lot formerly occupied by James Langley. Said premises were mortgaged to said Durall to secure the payment of nine hundred dollars & interest, from the date of said mortgage.
ISAIAH WHITTEMORE, Deft. Sh'ff.
Paris, July 11, 1840. 3w4d

Sheriff's Sale.
OXFORD:—
TAKEN on execution, and will be sold at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the twenty-second day of August next, at eleven o'clock, A. M., at the store of house Crocker in Paris, in said County, all the right, title and interest, which David Foster of Sumner, in said County, has to redeem about eighty acres of land, situated in said Sumner, and being the same which Daniel Keen, on the 6th day of December, 1838, deeded to said Foster, and which said Foster, on the same day, mortgaged back to said Keen, to secure the payment of two hundred dollars.
ISAIAH WHITTEMORE, Deft. Sh'ff.
Paris, July 11, 1840. 3w4d

WANTED!
10,000 lbs. WOOL!
FOR WHICH CASH WILL BE PAID.
THE subscribers will purchase 10,000 pounds clean T Fleeces
WOOL,
and pay CASH, at the highest market price, if delivered soon, at their Store, No. 3, (Morton's Building,) Congress street, Portland.
BUTTERFIELD & WASHBURN
Portland, June 13, 1840. 1f4d

ON THE SMALL POX.

To the Citizens of Boston & State of Massachusetts.

SMALL POX is a complaint more attendant on childhood than at any other time of life; the human species, however, is subject to it at any period of existence. The cause of this disease does really consist in a portion of the most kind of humors having become mixed with the circulation of the blood, either from contagion or otherwise. It is this humor which produces shivering, fever, heaviness, weakness, and pains all over the body, because the circulation is impeded, and its natural course disordered by the bad humors. This is the first period.

The Blood, in this case, as well as in all other appearance of disease, fights against these impurities, and carries them to the capillary vessels in order to cause an eruption and thus to throw out these humors. This is the second period.

The skin is covered with pustules (miliary pimples) in more or less quantity according to the previous healthy or unhealthy condition of the body. After these pimples come out, the fever subsides, and in about ten or twelve days dry off and fall into dust. This is the third period.

The Small Pox is deadly or mild, according to the malignity of the contagion or the bad nature of the humors of the patient; if the virus is sickly, and his humors in a corrupt state, he is infinitely more exposed to danger than if he had enjoyed perfect health before the attack; for, the blood being weighed down by the previous corrupt state of the humors, has not the power to resist the disease—and in this case the result must, therefore, be mortal, provided no preventive course has been employed; for the third period cannot take place in consequence of the blood not having the power to throw the humors out, so as to form pustules.

The Preventive Course.
When the contagion has spread in the City or Country, the sooner every one commences purging his body by purgation, the better; and should any of the above symptoms present themselves, just take the *Brandreth Pills* every twelve hours, so as to produce powerful evacuations—supposing that the fever arose from the Small Pox, the patient will get rid of the disease, on matter how called, and the object in view as to health will be the same. At the second period, and while the fever continues, even if the various eruption takes place, the Pills must be continued so as to produce good evacuations daily.

The course will not only insure the life of the patient, but will also prevent any scars from being made, or any internal inflammation or settling of the humors. By this means the crisis takes its course, and whether the humors be slightly corrupted or strongly depraved, the life of the patient is equally free from danger. And in case of any new attack of pain, or any sign of accident from cold or otherwise, the purgation must be repeated in the interval of the drying of the pimples.

By thus evacuating the corruptive activity of the humors which produce heat in the skin and cause such excessive itching, the eruption will leave no marks upon the skin, and the patient cured by this practice will not be exposed to the different inconveniences which are so often the consequences of this disease.

If the principle of purgation were but well understood no one would be afraid of the Small Pox any more than of a common cold. There would be no inoculation or vaccination either—people would be too wise then, they would know that all the diseases would be removed EFFECTUALLY and without danger, by simply evacuating the bowels and thus purifying the blood until the disease was cured. Three or four days of this practice, how many weeks, months, nay, perhaps years, of sickness might be prevented. Fathers and mothers of families, reflect, first only your duty to yourselves and your dear children to reflect upon these things and be advised in time. Should vaccination be decided upon, let the body be put in a healthy state previously by the use of the Pills. But for my part I do not think much is gained by vaccination—however, let the advice above be taken, and no danger can result from it or inoculation or the genuine Small Pox. All will be well if Purgation be resorted to so as to produce a regeneration of the humors.

Your obedient servant,
B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
N. B. Be careful and never purchase Pills of a Druggist not professing to be Brandreth's Pills, under so CIRCUMSTANCES as any one of this class made an Agent. My own established agents have INvariably an ENGRAVED Certificate, signed "B. Brandreth, M. D." in my own hand writing.

This Certificate is renewed yearly, and when ever twelve months elapse it no longer guarantees the genuineness of the medicine. It would be well, therefore, for purchasers to carefully examine the Certificate. The seal is not wax, but enclosed around the paper with a steel seal.

If the genuine medicine is obtained there is no doubt of its giving perfect satisfaction, and if all who want it are careful to go by the above directions there is but little danger but they will obtain it.

Sole Agents in Maine will hereafter receive their supplies from the New England Office
19 HANOVER STREET 19
THE ONLY OFFICE IN BOSTON FOR DR. BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS,
Or of MR JOHN O. LANGLEY,
Who is DR. BRANDRETH'S duly authorized Travelling Agent for the State of Maine.

The following are the ONLY Agents in Oxford County furnished with the Genuine Pills. Buy of them and avoid deception.
Paris—CROCKER & SHAW.
St. Paris—A. Hall, Jr.
North Paris—Ebeneser Drake,
Buckfield—A. F. Cole,
Rumford—Oris C. Holter.
And Graham.

Disfield—L. N. & C. Stanley,
Jay—Joel Paine,
Debel—J. K. Kimball,
Lewiston—Britton & Morrison.
N. " Kimball & Walker.
Woodstock—Welcome Kinley,
Hartford—Hall & Haines,
Greenwood—Welcome Kinley,
Albany—Loring French,
Turner—Thos. Clark.
Norway—Johnam Goodnow,
Lewell—James Walker,
Watford—Noyes & Noble.
S. " R. H. Gery,
Sweden—Benjamin Everett,
Fryeburg—H. C. Russell,
Porter—John Higgins,
Hiram—Jesse H. Butterfield,
Canon Mills—J. M. Deshon,
Oxford—Charles Dore.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
241 Broadway, N. Y.
Sole proprietor of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills.
epyl27

Sheriff's Sale.
OXFORD:—
TAKEN on execution, and will be sold at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the twenty-second day of August next, at eleven o'clock, A. M., at the store of house Crocker in Paris, in said County, all the right, title and interest, which David Foster of Sumner, in said County, has to redeem about eighty acres of land, situated in said Sumner, and being the same which Daniel Keen, on the 6th day of December, 1838, deeded to said Foster, and which said Foster, on the same day, mortgaged back to said Keen, to secure the payment of two hundred dollars.
ISAIAH WHITTEMORE, Deft. Sh'ff.
Paris, July 11, 1840. 3w4d

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TAKEN on execution, and will be sold at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the twenty-second day of August next, at eleven o'clock, A. M., at the store of house Crocker in Paris, in said County, all the right, title and interest, which David Foster of Sumner, in said County, has to redeem about eighty acres of land, situated in said Sumner, and being the same which Daniel Keen, on the 6th day of December, 1838, deeded to said Foster, and which said Foster, on the same day, mortgaged back to said Keen, to secure the payment of two hundred dollars.
ISAIAH WHITTEMORE, Deft. Sh'ff.
Paris, July 11, 1840. 3w4d

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